Matthew Weaver

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1794. [N° 1688.]

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To the CITIZENS *of the* STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND.
No. II.

TO decry the actions and traduce the characters of the good, as it is the peculiar talent, ſo it is the peculiar employment of the bad.

To vent the ſpleen of diſappointed vanity upon the favourites of that people, whoſe Good Will they cannot *themſelves* merit or obtain, is the moſt ſtriking characteriſtic of men compounded of ignorance, malevolence and effrontery.

To ſteal upon the prejudices of the people, by dark inſinuations, and half aſſertions of facts;—falſe in their origin, and unimportant in their conſequences, is the practice, the reaſon, and the only ability, of the conjointly ſtupid, ignorant and ſuperficial.

Theſe obſervations are generally true, but particularly and with unexceptionable accuracy, apply to the production of the "*Citizen*."

To criticiſe the performance, or even to ſcrutinize the character of an author, may perhaps be cenſurable, in an argumentative diſcuſſion of a ſpeculative ſubject; but, while the "*Citizen*" has ſubſtituted invective for argument, his ſubject, ſo far from being ſpeculative, is practical and important.—It may therefore not be improper, in the courſe of inveſtigation, to ſhew, not only that the author of that publication is guilty of errors in point of form, as well as of deficiency in point of ſubſtance, but that this is not the only reaſon why his attempts ſhould not have weight in the ſcale of public opinion.

However contemptible the author of the publication, or the publication itſelf, the ſubject is of too much importance to be totally unnoticed; but as the door of diſcuſſion is not widely opened by the "*Citizen*," I ſhall content myſelf with little more than a refutation of his opinions.

I flatter myſelf I have, in my firſt number, given a ſtatement of facts, and a conſtruction upon thoſe facts, which muſt convince every impartial reader of the baſeneſs and falſhood of the aſſertion, that our ſecond Repreſentative "was an Active Agent in the Britiſh ſervice."—So far from this, although his family, and other connections, with all *their* property, were within the power and control of the enemy; in defiance of the dangers to which they might be ſubjected, he came upon the Iſland with a company of armed men, upon an expedition in the ſervice of his country; an expedition, which if we conſider only the *perſonal riſque*, was ſufficiently hazardous, to evince the bravery and patriotiſm of the performer.

The "*Citizen*," at the concluſion of his firſt, and ſhort ſentence, affects to ſpeak with ſorrow of the ſtrong indications of war.—When a man affects the political diſcernment of a Statesman, and attempts publicly to diſplay the Cabinet deſigns of foreign nations, it ought to be preſumed that he is poſſeſſed of ſome ſyſtematic knowledge of politics, or at leaſt that he ſhould not be uniformly miſtaken in the appearance of things of the moſt glaring complexion. But this man is the avowed advocate and defender of Mr. Genet, and alſo of the famous reſolutions propoſed by Mr. Madiſon. What could tend more certainly to war, than the conduct of Mr. Genet, ſeconded by the reſolutions of Mr. Madiſon; yet the violent favourer of both, afflicting the conjoined grief of the mothers of armies, deprecates the calamities of war.—This inconſiſtency is the joint effect of ignorance and deceit. Folly and knavery have ever been conſidered as characteriſtics equally *deſpicable*;—but when both are concentered in one mind, "*how is the dye of the imputation deepened?*"

The "*Citizen*" then proceeds by queſtions, relative to the propriety of republicans being repreſented by men of the ſame principles, and by putting two caſes in religious affairs, to inſinuate that our ſecond Repreſentative is not a Republican.—This ignoble artifice, to prejudice the minds of thoſe unacquainted with his true character, is altogether worthy of the contriver. Do you undertake to queſtion the political ſentiments of the Repreſentative of a free people? You? who are influenced by the ſordid motives of gain, to change your profeſſions with every wind of popular caprice.—Were I to recapitulate the paſt actions of your life, even the ſhort time you have reſided among the people, upon whoſe candour you would palm the ſatanic lucubrations of a *new man*, for the diſintereſted opinions of a real Citizen, I might paint a character, the original depravity of which, equalled by the actual offences, would ſcarcely permit Charity herſelf to rank you among even the moſt *degenerate* Sons of Adam:—I could "ſpeak daggers to your ſoul, and awake you to all the horrors of bitter recollection." Not two years ſince the "*Citizen*" was a violent ariſtocrat, and a declaimer againſt the French Revolution, but meeting with a check in another quarter, he imagined that a change of political profeſſions, would once more buoy him to the ſurface of life.

I come now to that characterizing part of the "*Citizens*" production, which at once diſplays the depth of his political reſearches, and the ſalutary *remedy* he would apply to the *diſorders* of our National Legiſlature: But leſt he ſhould differ from his practice in things of a leſs public nature, his *remedy* is worſe than the *diſorder*.—The following queſtion, expreſſes his complaints: "Can a Council, compoſed of ſuch diſcordant principles, as appeared in Congreſs laſt winter, ever agree in ſeaſon on any meaſure to repel the invaſions of our enemies?"—Diviſions in its Legiſlative Body, as it retards the progreſs of buſineſs, is an inconvenience to a nation, if not a misfortune, eſpecially in times of danger from external enemies; but when we conſider this queſtion of the "*Citizen*," connected with and as the ground of the other parts of his piece, we find a remedy recommended for this inconvenience, unworthy either of the policy or honeſty of New-England. The ſum of this gentleman's ideas is this. In the laſt ſeſſion of the Congreſs of the United States, very diſcordant principles appeared among the members. While the ſouthern members were urging every proceeding which might be productive of a war, the New-England Repreſentatives endeavoured all in their power to avert its calamities.—This diſagreement was very flattering to the hopes of our enemies, who by theſe means were prevented the neceſſity of declaring war againſt us, and very diſadvantageous to ſome of our citizens, who might have made fortunes by privateering—at the trifling expence of the deſtruction of our Commerce—the ravage and impoveriſhment of our Sea Coaſts and Ports—and an enormous increaſe of our National Debt.—To avoid theſe misfortunes in future, let us chooſe ſome men, *of known and tried characters*, who will coincide with the majority of the ſenate [illegible] adoption of hoſtile reſolutions."

The preſumption of this man is beyond all toleration. Geographers have computed the number of the human inhabitants of this globe, at 953,000,000—from which number deduct 3, and you have the number of people in the world of leſs vile principles, of a leſs debaſed underſtanding, and leſs confirmed impudence, than the "*Citizen*;"—than this new Cenſor, this benevolent Politician, who has come hither, gratis, to cure the diſorders of the State—and to convince the World, not only that he knows more of his particular occupation than the moſt ſkilful and experienced, but that he knows more of politics (to which before he pays more attention, than to his buſineſs) than all the State beſides, nay than the United States.—I am afraid indeed that I ſhall not be able to convince this man of his errors, ſince the collected wiſdom of the New England Deputies, has not ſhewn him any reaſons for taking off the Embargo.—But "*Joſeph Stanton*, and *Peleg Arnold*, men of known and tried characters, would not have laid on the embargo, or would have ſhewn better reaſons for taking it off."—Pity this man had not adviſed our Repreſentatives of their errors in ſeaſon; but they are not now at liberty to follow his advice;—fooliſh men, they have erred—Adams I bluſh for you; after having ſhed forth fortitude in the cauſe of Liberty, been proſcribed by Tyrants, and ſpent a life of ſtudy, danger and fatigue, for your country, thus to diſgrace yourſelf in the eyes of the "*Citizen*," by favouring the exportation of her produce.—Ames, Dexter, Tracy, Wadſworth, "Why did you not liſten to this very knowing and learned gentleman, before you ſuffered yourſelves to be thus ſeduced." Happy Sherman, death has protected thee from the infamy of differing in opinion from this wiſe Statesman; hadſt thou lived, thou hadſt been enrolled in his black catalogue of the cultivators of Peace. Fooliſh Ellſworth, Goodhue, Sedgwick, Leaven, Hillhouſe, Malbone, Way did you not join with Madiſon in adopting reſolutions tending to certain war? Why did you not vote with him againſt the equipment of the frigates, and fortifications to defend us, if war is inevitable, or at leaſt from the pirates of Algiers? But Mr. Madiſon and the ſupporters of his propoſitions are beheld, by ſuch men as the "*Citizen*," with a degree of reverence, bordering upon adoration. They look up to thoſe men as the true Repreſentatives of New-England, who they pretend cultivate her Intereſts, more than thoſe whom ſhe has ſent to repreſent her; and this is not to be wondered at, ſince they have given ſuch unequivocal marks of their attachment to the Northern States, by endeavouring to have the right of fiſhing upon the Banks of Newfoundland, uncontended for in the Treaty at Paris—Thereby the expence of building fiſhing-veſſels would have been ſaved, as well as that of ſending to foreign ports for ſalt, with which to cure the Fiſh: There would not have been ſo many of our moſt enterprizing youths trained up to the ſeas, and we might have had the advantage of employing foreigners in the few ſhips we ſhould have had. Silly Adams, ſtupid Jay, Why were ye ſo blind to the Intereſts of your country, as to delay for many days the ſigning of the Treaty, barely to have inſerted a paragraph, which Britain (the country you are ſaid ſo much to favour) would have given many millions of pounds, to have had omitted.——Then ſhone forth the boaſted diſintereſtedneſs of theſe ſouthern members. They would not contend againſt the return of great numbers of run-away Negroes, however inconvenient it might be to have them upon their Plantations, but were willing to ſuffer this detriment to their fortunes, rather than the New England States ſhould be obliged to catch Codfiſh. But unfortunately, whilſt Sherman, Ellſworth, and others of the New-England Delegates, were practiſing politeneſs to the ſouthern States, and even to Europe, by inſiſting that their conſtituents ſhould catch Fiſh for them, the Treaty was ſigned at Paris, in which it was ordained, that the Newfoundland and whale Fiſheries ſhould be nurſeries of ſeamen for America, and local ſituations decreed, that New-England men ſhould be the grafts, and that foreign nations ſhould eat of the fruits. How diſgraceful my countrymen, to deck the tables and ſconces of your enemies, at their expence; but the diſciples of Jeſus were Fiſhermen, and the Britiſh would think it for the glory of their nation, to be *ſingular* in the employment.

Such as I have deſcribed is the boaſted diſintereſtedneſs of the men who voted for continuing the Embargo, and againſt the equipment of the frigates, and ſuch is that the "*Citizen*." Miſtake me not, fellow-citizens, I mean not to defend the diſcontinuance of the embargo; I ſpeak of characters, not of things; I confeſs that the embargo is a ſubject which involves an intricacy of policy, beyond my depth. But the "*Citizen*" "with an air of gravity, and having one eye ſcrewed up to his forehead, and the other hanging down to his chin," ſays, that "*Joſeph Stanton* and *Peleg Arnold*, or ſome other men of known and tried characters, would have given better reaſons for taking off the embargo, or never have laid it on." Is it not an inſult upon the good Citizens of this State, that a man, not contented with having in vain attempted to ſupplant his ſuperiors in his employment, ſhould rail at our Repreſentatives, and tell us to chooſe men who ſhall give better reaſons for their conduct? As the priſtine inſignificance of this man will ever hang about him, and as by kicking he only ſinks further in the mud, I would adviſe him to remove where he is not known, and there place himſelf upon the loweſt ſeat, and probably he will be permitted to remain.

"At the cloſe of his middle paragraph, the "*Citizen*" changes the form of his ſentence, and from the interrogative aſſuming the poſitive ſtrain, declares upon a general belief; a thing impoſſible to be done by any but him who knows the hearts of all men; was this the only inſtance of his fooliſhneſs in form, or his preſumption in facts, I ſhould dwell perhaps longer upon it; but the unexpected length of your time already occupied, induces me to haſten.

With regard to the agricultural intereſt, I have to ſay, that I reſpect it equally with the "*Citizen*" or any other, and if intereſt ſhould sway me in favour of any ſet of men it would be the agricultural. It is true, that the farmers are a worthy ſet of men—too worthy, I flatter myſelf, to be influenced by the "*Citizen*'s" appeal to their jealouſy and vanity. If taxation and repreſentation were to go together, ſurely the farmer could not have a greater claim to a repreſentation than any other claſs of men, ſince the taxes of the United States are only upon the conſumers of ſuperfluities. But while I admit that the landed intereſt ought to be repreſented, I alſo aver that they are not the perſon of our ſecond Repreſentative, who is more intereſted in real eſtate, than in any trade.

Is he not a reſpectable Repreſentative who is not ſubject to bias or prejudice? whoſe intereſts are equally divided between the different claſſes of citizens? Who is a *real* friend of his country, and ſtate not, in his caſe, to expoſe himſelf where the "*Citizen*" dare not ſhew his head? Who has uniformly exerted himſelf, friendly to the French Revolution, and abhorrent of the politics of Britain; but who would not for a trifling difference in political opinions, involve his country in the horrors of war? Such is our ſecond Repreſentative.—Vote for him.—He is worthy of your choice.—He will do honour to your confidence.

Were I to conſider this ſubject in a comparative point of view, between the preſent Repreſentative and the candidates recommended by the "*Citizen*," I might make the opinions of this writer appear equally ridiculous, as his deſigns are baſe.—He has recommended two perſons, "of known and tried characters." They are ſo, and like himſelf may be addreſſed, TEZEL! TEZEL!——

A TRUE REPUBLICAN.

AUTHENTIC.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE's LETTER to THE BRITISH MINISTER.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

II. THE complaint againſt the French privateers at New-York which had been illegally fitted out in the river Delaware is that they have not been diſmantled, but have remained during the whole winter in the port of New-York *armed*, and were in condition to proceed immediately to ſea. It is acknowledged that our aſſurances, in anſwer to your remonſtrances, were ample; but our fulfilment of thoſe aſſurances is called in queſtion. The firſt ſtep on our part was to iſſue adequate orders: the ſecond was to cauſe them to be executed.

From the date of the Preſident's Proclamation to the breaking out of the unhappy malady in Philadelphia, the Executive was almoſt daily occupied in arrangements correſponding with an impartial conduct. A ſyſtem of rules was prepared; and the Governors of the ſeveral ſtates were urged moſt ſtrenuouſly in their capacity of commanders in chief of the militia to ſuppreſs all practiſes, which would violate them. Steady in the purſuit of the ſame object, in a few days after the formation of thoſe rules the Secretary of War wrote to the Governors againſt the fitting out of privateers in our ports, in the following words: "The Executive, after trying other meaſures in vain to prevent a continuance of the practice, finds itſelf conſtrained to reſort to means more deciſive than have been hitherto employed. To avoid therefore a further infraction of our rights, and a further commitment of our peace, the Preſident of the United States after mature deliberation has decided that no armed veſſel which has been or ſhall be originally fitted in any port of the United States as a cruiſer or privateer by either of the parties at war is to have aſylum in any of the ports of the United States."

"I am directed to inform your Excellency of this deciſion, and to requeſt that in caſe any veſſel, within the foregoing deſcription ſhould arrive in any port or harbour in the ſtate of that you would cauſe her to be ordered to depart immediately; and in caſe of her refuſal, that you would take effectual meaſures to oblige her to depart. It is at the ſame time the deſire of the Preſident, that force may not be reſorted to until every proper effort has been previouſly made to procure the early departure without it." At the cloſe of this letter Le Petit Democrat, and La Carmagnole, are expreſsly named, as two of the privateers comprehended in the foregoing injunction.

The Collector of the port of New York having repreſented to the Governor, that theſe veſſels were within the harbour, and the former miniſter of the French Republic being then in the city of New York, the Governor ſtates to him in writing; that he took it proper to addreſs him on the ſubject, previous to any other meaſure, from a confidence that the commanding officer would receive his directions to carry them out immediate-

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To steal upon the prejudices of the people, by dark insinuations, and half assertions of facts;—false in their origin, and unimportant in their consequences, is the practice, the reason, and the only ability, of the conjointly timid, ignorant and sophistical.

These observations are generally true, but particularly and with unexceptionable accuracy, apply to the production of the "*Citizen*."

To criticise the performance, or even to scrutinize the character of an author, may perhaps be censurable, in an argumentative discussion of a speculative subject; but, while the "*Citizen*" has substituted invective for argument, his subject, so far from being speculative, is practical and important.—It may therefore not be improper, in the course of investigation, to shew, not only that the author of that publication is guilty of errors in point of form, as well as of deficiency in point of substance, but that this is not the only reason why his attempts should not have weight in the scale of public opinion.

However contemptible the author of the publication, or the publication itself, the subject is of too much importance to be totally unnoticed; but as the door of discussion is not widely opened by the "*Citizen*," I shall content myself with little more than a refutation of his opinions.

I flatter myself I have, in my first number, given a flatement of facts, and a construction upon those facts, which must convince every impartial reader of the baseness and falsehood of the assertion, that our second Representative "was an Active Agent in the British service."—So far from this, although his family, and other connections, with all *their* property, were within the power and control of the enemy; in defiance of the dangers to which they might be subjected, he came upon the Island with a company of armed men, upon an expedition in the service of his country; an expedition, which if we consider only the *personal risque*, was sufficiently hazardous, to evince the bravery and patriotism of the performer.

The "*Citizen*," at the conclusion of his first, and short sentence, affects to speak with sorrow of the strong indications of war.—When a man affects the political discernment of a Statesman, and attempts publicly to display the Cabinet designs of foreign nations, it ought to be presumed that he is possessed of some systematic knowledge of politics, or at least that he should not be uniformly mistaken in the appearance of things of the most glaring complexion. But this man is the avowed advocate and defender of Mr. Genet, and also of the famous resolutions proposed by Mr. Madison. What could tend more certainly to war, than the conduct of Mr. Genet, seconded by the resolutions of Mr. Madison; yet the violent favourer of both, affecting the conjoined grief of the mothers of armies, deprecates the calamities of war.—This inconsistency is the joint effect of ignorance and deceit. Folly and knavery have ever been considered as characteristics equally *despicable*;—but when both are concentered in one mind, "*how is the dye of the imputation deepened?*"

The "*Citizen*" then proceeds by questions, relative to the propriety of republicans being represented by men of the same principles, and by putting two cases in religious affairs, to insinuate that our second Representative is not a Republican.—This ignoble artifice, to prejudice the minds of those unacquainted with his true character, is altogether worthy of the contriver. Do you undertake to question the political sentiments of the Representative of a free people? You? who are influenced by the sordid motives of gain, to change your professions with every wind of popular caprice.—Were I to recapitulate the past actions of your life, even the short time you have resided among the people, upon whose candour you would palm the satanic incubrations of a *new man*, for the disinterested opinions of a real Citizen, I might paint a character, the original depravity of which, equalled by the actual offences, would scarcely permit Charity herself to rank you among even the most *degenerate* Sons of Adam:—I could "speak daggers to your soul, and awake you to all the horrors of bitter recollection." Not two years since the "*Citizen*" was a violent aristocrat, and a declaimer against the French Revolution, but meeting with a check in another quarter, he imagined that a change of political professions, would once more buoy him to the surface of life.

I come now to that characterizing part of the "*Citizens*" production, which at once displays the depth of his political researches, and the salutary *remedy* he would apply to the *disorders* of our National Legislature: But lest he should differ from his practice in things of a less public nature, his *remedy* is worse than the *disorder*.—The following question, expresses his complaints: "Can a Council, composed of such discordant principles, as appeared in Congress last winter, ever agree in season on any measure to repel the invasions of our enemies?"—Divisions in its Legislative Body, as it retards the progress of business, is an inconvenience to a nation, if not a misfortune, especially in times of danger from external enemies; but when we consider this question of the "*Citizen*," connected with and as the ground of the other parts of his piece, we find a remedy recommended for this inconvenience, unworthy either of the policy or honesty of New-England. The sum of this gentleman's ideas is this. In the last session of the Congress of the United States, very discordant principles appeared among the members. While the southern members were urging every proceeding which might be productive of a war, the New-England Representatives endeavoured all in their power to avert its calamities.—This disagreement was very flattering to the hopes of our enemies, who by those means were prevented the necessity of declaring war against us, and very disadvantageous to some of our citizens, who might have made fortunes by privateering—at the trifling expence of the destruction of our Commerce—the ravage and impoverishment of our Sea Coasts and Ports—and an enormous increase of our National Debt.—To avoid these disasters in future, let us choose some men, *of known and tried characters*, who will coincide with the majority of the House of Representatives, in the adoption of hostile resolutions."

The presumption of this man is beyond all toleration. Geographers have computed the number of the human inhabitants of this globe, at 953,000,000—from which number deduct 1, and you have the number of people in the world of less vile principles, of a less debased understanding, and less consummate impudence, than the "*Citizen*;"—than this new Censor, this benevolent Politician, who has come hither, gratis, to cure the disorders of the State—and to convince the World, not only that he knows more of his particular occupation than the most skilful and experienced, but that he knows more of politics (to which before he pays more attention, than to his business) than all the State besides, nay than the United States.—I am afraid indeed that I shall not be able to convince this man of his errors, since the collected wisdom of the New England Deputies, has not shewn him any reasons for taking off the Embargo.—But "*Joseph Stanton*, and *Peleg Arnold*, men of known and tried characters, would not have laid on the embargo, or would have shewn better reasons for taking it off."—Pity this man had not advised our Representatives of their errors in season; but they are not now at liberty to follow his advice;—foolish men, they have erred—Adams I blush for you; after having stood forth foremost in the cause of Liberty, been proscribed by Tyrants, and spent a life of study, danger and fatigue, for your country, thus to disgrace yourself in the eyes of the "*Citizen*," by favouring the exportation of her produce.—Ames, Dexter, Tracy, Wadsworth, "Why did you not listen to this very knowing and learned gentleman, before you suffered yourselves to be thus seduced." Happy Sherman, death has protected thee from the infamy of differing in opinion from this wise statesman; hadst thou lived, thou hadst been enrolled in his black catalogue of the cultivators of Peace. Foolish Ellesworth, Goodhue, Sedgwick, Learned, Hillhouse, Malbone, Way did you not join with Madison in adopting resolutions tending to certain war? Why did you not vote with him against the equipment of the frigates, and fortifications to defend us, if war is inevitable, or at least from the pirates of Algiers? But Mr. Madison and the supporters of his propositions are beheld, by such men as the "*Citizen*," with a degree of reverence, bordering upon adoration. They look up to those men as the true Representatives of New-England, who they pretend cultivate her Interests, more than those whom she has sent to represent her; and this is not to be wondered at, since they have given such unequivocal marks of their attachment to the Northern States, by endeavouring to have the right of fishing upon the Banks of Newfoundland, uncontended for in the Treaty at Paris—Thereby the expence of building fishing-vessels would have been saved, as well as that of sending to foreign ports for salt, with which to cure the Fish: There would not have been so many of our most enterprizing youths trained up to the seas, and we might have had the advantage of employing foreigners in the few ships we should have had. Silly Adams, stupid Jay, Why were ye so blind to the Interests of your country, as to delay for many days the signing of the Treaty, barely to have inserted a paragraph, which Britain (the country you are said so much to favour) would have given many millions of pounds, to have had omitted.—Then shone forth the boasted disinterestedness of these southern members. They would not contend against the return of great numbers of run-away Negroes, however inconvenient it might be to have them upon their Plantations, but were willing to suffer this detriment to their fortunes, rather than the New England States should be obliged to catch Codfish. But unfortunately, whilst Sherman, Ellesworth, and others of the New-England Delegates, were practising politeness to the southern States, and even to Europe, by insisting that their constituents should catch Fish for them, the Treaty was signed at Paris, in which it was ordained, that the Newfoundland and whale Fisheries should be nurseries of seamen for America, and local situations decreed, that New-England men should be the grafts, and that foreign nations should eat of the fruits. How disgraceful my countrymen, to deck the tables and sconces of your enemies, at their expence; but the disciples of Jesus were Fishermen, and the British would think it for the glory of their nation, to be *singular* in the employment.

Such as I have described is the boasted disinterestedness of the men who voted for continuing the Embargo, and against the equipment of the frigates, and such is that the "*Citizen*." Mistake me not, fellow-citizens, I mean not to defend the discontinuance of the embargo; I speak of characters, not of things; I confess that the embargo is a subject which involves an intricacy of policy, beyond my depth. But the "*Citizen*" "with an air of gravity, and having one eye screwed up to his forehead, and the other hanging down to his chin," says, that "*Joseph Stanton* and *Peleg Arnold*, or some other men of known and tried characters, would have given better reasons for taking off the embargo, or never have laid it on." Is it not an insult upon the good Citizens of this State, that a man, not contented with having in vain attempted to supplant his superiors in his employment, should rail at our Representatives, and tell us to choose men who shall give better reasons for their conduct? As the pristine insignificance of this man will ever hang about him, and as by kicking he only sticks further in the mud, I would advise him to remove where he is not known, and there place himself upon the lowest seat, and probably he will be permitted to remain.

"At the close of his middle paragraph, the "*Citizen*" changes the form of his sentence, and from the interrogative assuming the positive strain, declares upon a general belief; a thing impossible to be done by any but him who knows the hearts of all men; was this the only instance of his faultiness in form, or of his presumption in facts, I should dwell perhaps longer upon it; but the unexpected length of your time already occupied, induces me to hasten.

With regard to the agricultural interest, I have to say, that I respect it equally with the "*Citizen*" or any other, and if interest should sway me in favour of any set of men it would be the agricultural. It is true, that the farmers are a worthy set of men, too worthy, I flatter myself, to be influenced by the "*Citizen*'s" appeal to their jealousy and vanity. If taxation and representation were to go together, surely the farmer could not have a greater claim to a representation than any other class of men, since the taxes of the United States are only upon the consumers of superfluities. But while I admit that the landed interest ought to be represented, I also aver that they are so in the person of our second Representative, who is more interested in real estate, than in imports.

Is he not a desirable Representative who is not subject to bias or prejudice? whose interests are equally divided between the different classes of citizens? Who is a *real* friend of his country, and fears not, in her cause, to expose himself where the "*Citizen*" dare not shew his head? Who has uniformly expressed sentiments, friendly to the French Revolution, and abhorrent of the politics of Britain; but who would not for a small difference in political opinions, involve his country in the horrors of war? Such is our second Representative.—Vote for him.—He is worthy of your choice.—He will do honour to your confidence.

Were I to consider this subject in a comparative point of view, between the present Representative and the candidates recommended by the "*Citizen*," I might make the opinions of this writer appear equally ridiculous, as his designs are base.—He has recommended two persons, "of known and tried characters." They are so, and like himself may be addressed, TEXEL! TEXEL!——

A TRUE REPUBLICAN.

AUTHENTIC.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S LETTER TO THE BRITISH MINISTER.

[*Continued from our last.*]

II. THE complaint against the French privateers at New-York which had been illegally fitted out in the river Delaware is that they have not been dismantled, but have remained during the whole winter in the port of New-York *armed*, and were in condition to proceed immediately to sea. It is acknowledged that our assurances, in answer to your remonstrances, were ample; but our fulfilment of those assurances is called in question. The first step on our part was to issue adequate orders: the second was to cause them to be executed.

From the date of the President's Proclamation to the breaking out of the unhappy malady in Philadelphia, the Executive was almost daily occupied in arrangements correspondent with an impartial conduct. A system of rules was prepared; and the Governors of the several states were urged most strenuously in their capacity of commanders in chief of the militia to suppress all practises, which would violate them. Steady in the pursuit of the same object, in a few days after the formation of those rules the Secretary of War wrote to the Governors against the fitting out of privateers in our ports, in the following words: "The Executive, after trying other measures in vain to prevent a continuance of the practice, finds itself constrained to resort to means more decisive than have been hitherto employed. To avoid therefore a further infraction of our rights, and a further commitment of our peace, the President of the United States after mature deliberation has decided that no armed vessel which has been or shall be originally fitted in any port of the United States as a cruiser or privateer by either of the parties at war is to have asylum in any of the ports of the United States."

"I am directed to inform your Excellency of this decision, and to request that in case any vessel, within the foregoing description should arrive in any port or harbour in the state of that you would cause her to be ordered to depart immediately; and in case of her refusal, that you would take effectual measures to oblige her to depart. It is at the same time the desire of the President, that force may not be resorted to until every proper effort has been previously made to procure the early departure without it." At the close of this letter Le Petit Democrat, and La Carmagnole, are expressly named, as two of the privateers comprehended in the foregoing injunction.

The Collector of the port of New York having represented to the Governor, that these vessels were within the harbour, and the former minister of the French Republic being then in the city of New York, the Governor states to him in writing; that he thought proper to address him on the subject, previous to any other measure, from a confidence that the commanding officers would receive his directions to carry them out immediate-

Q. He answered, that the captains had surrendered the commissions, constituting those vessels privateers, and that thereafter they would be employed as packet boats only.

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In the whole course of this proceeding, we cannot discover the necessity of one exculpatory remark. But why need I dwell on these minutiæ? How many vessels, taken by illicit privateers, have been restored to the belligerent parties; How many of those privateers compelled to relinquish their military force? Can it be accounted for that the United States should have a partiality for these two privateers rather than others?

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In the Navigation Act of the French republic, we remark the following passage:

"All Frenchmen are soldiers; private property is the property of the state, from whence it follows, that France can continue the war as long as she chooses, and can have at the commencement of each campaign 1,200,000 men under arms. The old debts of the Crown are discharged by the sale of the Ecclesiastic possessions, and the domains and property of the rebels.—

The new debts are provided for by Assignats issued and to be issued, and these Assignats are secured by six hundred millions annual revenues, and by fifty millions of estates, which may be at any time sold."

PROSPECT OF PEACE IN EUROPE.

By the brig Alliet, Captain Blair, arrived at Philadelphia, in 44 days from Falmouth (England) we have received the following, highly INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE:

NAPLES, May 27.

THOMAS D'AMATO having blasphemed the Holy Sacrament, prayers have been offered up to avert the wrath of Heaven on account of this crime, which is here termed "High Treason against the Almighty." The following is a copy of the sentence.

Thomas d'Amato, of Messina, after having been dragged at a horse's tale, shall be suspended to one of the posts of the gallows; his tongue, his hands, and his head shall then be cut off in succession. His body shall be afterwards burnt, his ashes thrown to the winds, his goods confiscated, and the name of this infamous villain forever proscribed.

* *The act committed by Thomas D'Amato, which by the tribunal at Naples was found to be Blasphemy against the Sacrament, and High Treason against the Almighty, was, his having gone into the church of the Carmelites, during the celebration of Mass, and elevating the Host and Chalice with the exclamation—*LIBERTY! LIBERTY!

BERLIN, June 9.

A messenger arrived here this day from the Prussian army in Poland. He brings intelligence that on the 6th inst. his Prussian Majesty attacked the Polish Patriots under Gen. Kosciusko, near Cock zing. After a bloody battle of four hours the Polish General was forced to yield to the superiority of the Prussian force, and to retreat. His retreat, however, was conducted in a masterly manner, and his Prussian Majesty did not think proper to follow him. The number of killed and wounded on the part of the Patriots was 2000. They lost also 15 pieces of cannon. Our loss is said to be near 1000. Prince Louis, who with the dragoons of Bitterstein first broke the ranks of the enemy, was made a Major General on the field of battle.

BRUSSELS, June 22.

Yesterday the French carried several of the Austrian and Dutch posts; particularly those of Chappelle, Herlaimont, above Binch, and Fontaine L'Eveque. The latter was of the utmost importance, as it covered Nivelles and Brussels.

In consequence of its being forced, the Allied Troops are obliged to fall back on the Forest of Soignies, within two leagues of this capital. This of course, has occasioned the utmost consternation.

The Commander in Chief has ordered the Emigrants to fly to arms, and march against the enemy—but every one is busied about his own personal safety.

All the Civil Officers belonging to the government, are occupied in packing up their effects; the boats in the river are loaded with baggage; and the squares are crouded with waggons.

OSTEND, June 23, 8 o'clock, P. M.

The French were this day at noon at Sevekote, only two miles and a half from Ostend. It is expected that they will make an attempt against this town to-morrow. Every house is almost deserted.

The baggage, &c. has been sent away by the Canal of Bruges and the troops are to follow immediately. We expected some succours from England, but none have yet arrived.

Various accounts have within these few days been circulated relative to Ypres: That it has surrendered is at length acknowledged by every one. The garrison were made prisoners of war. The Austrians were sent to Lisle, and the regiments of Hessians to Cassel. The town has received considerable damage.

As soon as the French took possession of it, their General ordered a civic Fete to be celebrated, at which all the inhabitants assisted. They dined in the open air, and afterwards danced, and sung Republicans songs till the evening.

FRANCE.

28th Prairial—June 16.

BARRERE's REPORT *of the* NAVAL ACTION, *of the 1st of June.*

The Municipality of Chapelle Francaise presented an ear of corn at the bar of the Convention, the produce of the present Harvest.

Barrere, Organ of the Committee of Public Safety, spoke as follows:—

The valuable present, which has just been offered to you, seems to be the forerunner of the happy news I am about to communicate. The Convoy of one hundred and sixteen vessels, coming from America, has entered our ports, and brings us subsistence of all kinds. Our news on the Alps, and towards the North, is equally good. Our troops have retaken possession of the Palatinate. Pirmasens is our own again, and the army of the Rhine is every where victorious. But an object still more important is, The provisioning the Republic.—Here, then, is an end to that compact of starvation between England and Spain, which was to desolate France with famine.

The solicitude of the Committee is great. The English had united all their forces on the ocean to capture this rich convoy. The safety of the Country depended on its arrival.—What have your Committee done?

It has been secret in its measures. It has united all its maritime strength. Jean Bon St. Andre was on board the Montague; and as our fleet was *inferior* to the English in the number of fourteen ships of the line, the Committee ordered the French fleet to station itself between the enemy and the convoy; and not to fight, unless it was to save this valuable fleet.

The courage of Republicans, and their hatred to the English, triumphed over every obstacle. A battle became inevitable; and it has been one of the most glorious and bloody, that ever occured in the annals of naval history.

Our fleet, though fourteen ships inferior in number, and to leeward of the English, made them feel our vengeance, and obliged them to abandon to us the scene of action. Seven of our vessels were dismasted; Ten belonging to the English suffered in the same fate, and there is every reason to presume, that one of their three deckers went to the bottom. Our seven dismasted vessels are not yet arrived in port, and there is reason to apprehend they are lost.

Let Pitt then boast of this Victory to his Nation of Shopkeepers *(nation boutiquiere.)*

Already do the English newspapers announce that a division of our fleet has taken a Dutch convoy. But we can tell you better news. Not a day passes but the commerce of our enemies affords provisions and wealth. Here then is what the French marine has done, now that it is rid of the vermin nobility. When the details of this victory reach us we will recommend the reward due to our brave sailors.—Our applauses shall reach from one end of the Republic to the other. Now that the provisioning of the Republic is secure, we will unite our forces—attack the vile knaves; and England shall be the spot to which our Republican cannon shall be pointed.

Barrere then communicated the despatches which announced the advantages gained by the land forces. A first letter written from the army of the Alps, states that our troops have taken possession of the valley of Sture, and of the post of the Barricadee, very important from its position, and which was fortified as much by art as by nature.

LONDON, June 26.

ON Monday night at a late hour, Mr. Basilico, and Mr. Mason arrived with despatches from the Duke of York, these messengers were sent off at different *times*, but they both came over in the same packet. The intelligence brought by them is extremely alarming.—The accounts of the ineffectual attempts made by the Duke of York and General Clairfait to relieve Ypres are confirmed to the full extent; the French have brought 400,000 to bear upon the Flanders frontier and no power which the allies have to oppose is equal to the conflict.

The short letter published in the Gazette of last night is all that government have communicated on the subject; but it was generally believed yesterday that they had certain, though not official, accounts of the fall of Ypres, or at least that its fall was unavoidable. Gen. Clairfait fought with his usual bravery and his usual misfortune. A vast number of men have fallen, and the whole army under his command have been harrassed and exhausted. The fall of Ypres necessarily exposes Bruges & Ostend. Thus instead of an offensive campaign in the fields of France, the allies are reduced to the sad and unprofitable task of defending Flanders and it is even now a doubtful point whether they will be able to keep their ground in that country.

By letters from Stockholm, dated May 23, we learn that the Swedish peasants have sent considerable benefactions to the court, for the support of the neutrality of Sweden.

June 28. A servant belonging to the Duke of York, arrived this morning at the Secretary of State's office, with despatches from his Royal Highness. The particulars of the contents have not yet transpired, but it is known that they confirm what we stated yesterday, that the army has made a movement towards Nivelle, to succour the Prince of Orange, who was judged to be in a critical situation on account of the immense numbers of the French.

This messenger was obliged to come by the way of Holland, which puts it beyond a doubt, that the French have cut off completely, for the present, all communication between East and West Flanders.

The surprize occasioned by the subjects of the Empress of Russia being engaged in supplying the French with ammunition and clothing, will be done away, when we consider the conduct of the virtuous Czarine towards this country during the American war.

FREDRICKSBURG, August 7.

It is with infinite regret we record the unhappy death of Mr. Robert Galloway, merchant, of this town, who was shot, on Friday morning last, by Mr. Benjamin Grymes, of Eagle's Nest, K. George County, who by some is supposed to be insane.

The circumstances of this tragical affair are as follow: Mr. Galloway was on his way to Boyd's Hole, and seeing Mr. Grymes at his window asked after his and the family's health, and was persuaded by him to alight as he was leading his horse towards the house. Grymes snapped a pistol at him; he immediately remounted, but at the same instance received two musket balls in his left side, which put a period to his existence. Grymes suffered the body to lie in the situation he fell for four or five hours, in order, as he has since confessed, to decoy others and afterwards ordered it to be thrown into a ditch near his house. Grymes was not taken until sometime in the evening, as no one dared approach him; at length his nearest neighbour made the attempt and succeeded in getting him from his house, when he was secured, and is now in custody. The coroner's inquest sat on the body and returned a verdict *wilful murder.*

A day or two previous to the above catastrophe Grymes made a similar attempt upon Mr. William Hoo of the same county, and wounded him severely *in both* arms, so that it is thought he will lose one if not both of them, and perhaps his life.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.

The Oracle, a London Paper states, that the Archduke and the Emperor, are set off for Vienna, and that the Austrian forces are to be withdrawn, from the utter impossibility of making head against the French—Clairfait is driven to Ghent.—Ypres is said to have surrendered with 7000 men.

The Active, we learn, has brought papers to the 4th June—and it is said that Admiral Montague had been chased into port by nine French ships of the line.—There are rumours in circulation that Turin is taken by the French—that the Duke of York is missing, &c.

The English papers state that Ostend expected momently to be attacked, that there were 40000 men in it, and that the inhabitants were ordered to leave the place—and it was expected the French would take it—that in consequence of the great success of the French it had been declared in the National Convention that it was probable that peace would take place before the next year.

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Letters from Vienna, dated May 14, mention, that advice is received there, that the spirit of insurrection and anarchy has shewn itself in the province of Croatia, and that the students at Agram, lately erected a tree of Liberty at that place.

In the Navigation Act of the French republic, we remark the following passage:

"All Frenchmen are soldiers; private property is the property of the state, from whence it follows, that France can continue the war as long as she chooses, and can have at the commencement of each campaign 1,200,000 men under arms. The old debts of the Crown are discharged by the sale of the Ecclesiastic possessions, and the domains and property of the rebels.—

The new debts are provided for by Assignats issued and to be issued, and these Assignats are secured by six hundred millions annual revenues, and by fifty millions of estates, which may be at any time sold."

PROSPECT OF PEACE IN EUROPE.

By the Brig Active, Captain Blair, arrived at Philadelphia, in 44 days from Falmouth (England) we have received the following, highly INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE:

NAPLES, May 27.

THOMAS D'AMATO having blasphemed the Holy Sacrament, prayers have been offered up to avert the wrath of Heaven on account of this crime, which is here termed "High Treason against the Almighty." The following is a copy of the sentence.

Thomas d'Amato, of Messina, after having been dragged at a horse's tale, shall be suspended to one of the posts of the gallows; his tongue, his hands, and his head shall then be cut off in succession. His body shall be afterwards burnt, his ashes thrown to the winds, his goods confiscated, and the name of this infamous villain forever proscribed.

"*The act committed by Thomas D'Amaton, which by the tribunal at Naples was found to be Blasphemy against the Sacrament, and High Treason against the Almighty, was, his having gone into the church of the Carmelites, during the celebration of Mass, and elevating the Host and Chalice with the exclamation—*LIBERTY! LIBERTY!

BERLIN, June 9.

A messenger arrived here this day from the Prussian army in Poland. He brings intelligence that on the 6th inst. his Prussian Majesty attacked the Polish Patriots under Gen. Kosciusko, near Cracowing. After a bloody battle of four hours the Polish General was forced to yield to the superiority of the Prussian force, and to retreat. His retreat, however, was conducted in a masterly manner, and his Prussian Majesty did not think proper to follow him. The number of killed and wounded on the part of the Patriots was 1000. They lost also 15 pieces of cannon. Our loss is said to be near 1000. Prince Louis, who with the dragoons of Biberstein first broke the ranks of the enemy, was made a Major General on the field of battle.

BRUSSELS, June 22.

Yesterday the French carried several of the Austrian and Dutch posts; particularly those of Chappelle, Herlaimont, above Binch, and Fontaine L'Eveque. The latter was of the utmost importance, as it covered Nivelles and Brussels.

In consequence of its being forced, the Allied Troops are obliged to fall back on the Forest of Soignies, within two leagues of this capital. This of course, has occasioned the utmost consternation.

The Commander in Chief has ordered the Emigrants to fly to arms, and march against the enemy—but every one is busied about his own personal safety.

All the Civil Officers belonging to the government, are occupied in packing up their effects; the boats in the river are loaded with baggage; and the squares are crouded with waggons.

OSTEND, June 23, 8 o'clock, P. M.

The French were this day at noon at Sevekote, only two miles and a half from Ostend. It is expected that they will make an attempt against this town to-morrow. Every house is almost deserted.

The baggage, &c. has been sent away by the Canal of Bruges and the troops are to follow immediately. We expected some succours from England, but none have yet arrived.

Various accounts have within these few days been circulated relative to Ypres: That it has surrendered is at length acknowledged by every one. The garrison were made prisoners of war. The Austrians were sent to Lisle, and the regiments of Hessians to Cassel. The town has received considerable damage.

As soon as the French took possession of it, their General ordered a civic Fete to be celebrated, at which all the inhabitants assisted. They dined in the open air, and afterwards danced, and sung Republicans songs till the evening.

FRANCE.

28th Prairial—June 16.

BARRERE's REPORT *of the* NAVAL ACTION, *of the 1st of June.*

The Municipality of Chapelle Francaise presented an ear of corn at the bar of the Convention, the produce of the present Harvest.

Barrere, Organ of the Committee of Public Safety, spoke as follows:—

The valuable present, which has just been offered to you, seems to be the forerunner of the happy news I am about to communicate. The Convoy of one hundred and sixteen vessels, coming from America, has entered our ports, and brings us subsistence of all kinds. Our news on the Alps, and towards the North, is equally good. Our troops have retaken possession of the Palatinate. Pirmasens is our own again, and the army of the Rhine is every where victorious. But an object still more important is, The provisioning the Republic.—Here, then, is an end to that compact of starvation between England and Spain, which was to desolate France with famine.

The solicitude of the Committee is great. The English had united all their forces on the ocean to capture this rich convoy. The safety of the Country depended on its arrival.—What have your Committee done?

It has been secret in its measures. It has united all its maritime strength. Jean Bon St. Andre was on board the Montague; and as our fleet was *inferior* to the English in the number of fourteen ships of the line, the Committee ordered the French fleet to station itself between the enemy and the convoy; and not to fight, unless it was to save this valuable fleet.

The courage of Republicans, and their hatred to the English, triumphed over every obstacle. A battle became inevitable; and it has been one of the most glorious and bloody, that ever occured in the annals of naval history.

Our fleet, though fourteen ships inferior in number, and to leeward of the English, made them feel our vengeance, and obliged them to abandon to us the scene of action. Seven of our vessels were dismasted; Ten belonging to the English suffered in the same fate, and there is every reason to presume, that one of their three deckers went to the bottom. Our seven dismasted vessels are not yet arrived in port, and there is reason to apprehend they are lost.

Let Pitt then boast of this Victory to his Nation of Shopkeepers (*nation boutiquiere.*)

Already do the English newspapers announce that a division of our fleet has taken a Dutch convoy. But we can tell you better news. Not a day passes but the commerce of our enemies affords provisions and wealth. Here then is what the French marine has done, now that it is rid of the vermin nobility. When the details of this victory reach us we will recommend the reward due to our brave sailors.—Our applauses shall reach from one end of the Republic to the other. Now that the provisioning of the Republic is secure, we will unite our forces—attack the vile knaves; and England shall be the spot to which our Republican cannon shall be pointed.

Barrere then communicated the despatches which announced the advantages gained by the land forces. A first letter written from the army of the Alps, states that our troops have taken possession of the valley of Sture, and of the post of the Barricadee, very important from its position, and which was fortified as much by art as by nature.

LONDON, June 26.

ON Monday night at a late hour, Mr. Basilico, and Mr. Mason arrived with despatches from the Duke of York, these messengers were sent off at different *times*, but they both came over in the same packet. The intelligence brought by them is extremely alarming.—The accounts of the ineffectual attempts made by the Duke of York and General Clairfait to relieve Ypres are confirmed to the full extent; the French have brought 400,000 to bear upon the Flanders frontier and no power which the allies have to oppose is equal to the conflict.

The short letter published in the Gazette of last night is all that government have communicated on the subject; but it was generally believed yesterday that they had certain, though not official, accounts of the fall of Ypres, or at least that its fall was unavoidable. Gen. Clairfait fought with his usual bravery and his usual misfortune. A vast number of men have fallen, and the whole army under his command have been harrassed and exhausted. The fall of Ypres necessarily exposes Bruges & Ostend. Thus instead of an offensive campaign in the fields of France, the allies are reduced to the sad and unprofitable task of defending Flanders and it is even now a doubtful point whether they will be able to keep their ground in that country.

By letters from Stockholm, dated May 23, we learn that the Swedish peasants have sent considerable benefactions to the court, for the support of the neutrality of Sweden.

June 28. A servant belonging to the Duke of York, arrived this morning at the Secretary of State's office, with despatches from his Royal Highness. The particulars of the contents have not yet transpired, but it is known that they confirm what we stated yesterday, that the army has made a movement towards Nivelle, to succour the Prince of Orange, who was judged to be in a critical situation on account of the immense numbers of the French.

This messenger was obliged to come by the way of Holland, which puts it beyond a doubt, that the French have cut off compleatly, for the present, all communication between East and West Flanders.

The surprize occasioned by the subjects of the Empress of Russia being engaged in supplying the French with ammunition and clothing, will be done away, when we consider the conduct of the virtuous Czarine towards this country during the American war.

FREDRICKSBURG, August 7.

It is with infinite regret we record the unhappy death of Mr. Robert Galloway, merchant, of this town, who was shot, on Friday morning last, by Mr. Benjamin Grymes, of Eagle's Neck, K. George County, who by some is supposed to be insane.

The circumstances of this tragical affair are as follow: Mr. Galloway was on his way to Boyd's Hole, and seeing Mr. Grymes at his window asked after his and the family's health, and was persuaded by him to alight as he was leading his horse towards the house. Grymes snapped a pistol at him; he immediately remounted, but at the same instance received two musket balls in his left side, which put a period to his existence. Grymes suffered the body to lie in the situation he fell for four or five hours, in order, as he has since confessed, to decoy others and afterwards ordered it to be thrown into a ditch near his house. Grymes was not taken until sometime in the evening, as no one dared approach him; at length his nearest neighbour made the attempt and succeeded in getting him from his house, when he was secured, and is now in custody. The coroner's inquest sat on the body and returned a verdict *wilful murder*.

A day or two previous to the above catastrophe Grymes made a similar attempt upon Mr. William Hoo of the same county, and wounded him severely *in both* arms, so that it is thought he will lose one if not both of them, and perhaps his life.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.

The Oracle, a London Paper states, that the Archduke and the Emperor, are set off for Vienna, and that the Austrian forces are to be withdrawn, from the utter impossibility of making head against the French—Clairfait is driven to Ghent.—Ypres is said to have surrendered with 7000 men.

The Active, we learn, has brought papers to the 26th June—and it is said that Admiral Montague had been chased into port by nine French ships of the line.—There are rumours in circulation that Turin is taken by the French—that the Duke of York is missing, &c.

The English papers state that Ostend expected momently to be attacked, that there were 40000 men in it, and that the inhabitants were ordered to leave the place—and it was expected the French would take it—that in consequence of the great success of the French, it had been declared in the National Convention that it was probable that peace would take place before the next June.

T. Francis came paſſenger in the Active—and brought deſpatches from Mr. Jay, which we learn of the moſt agreeable complexion—We alſo hear that Mr. Jay had been cordially received—and had been aſſured by the Britiſh Miniſtry that full compenſation ſhould be made for all the property illegally taken from the Citizens of the United States—That Mr. Pitt had informed the Britiſh merchants that they might go on with their ſhipments and conſignments to the United States with the moſt perfect ſecurity, for that Great-Britain had no idea of any rupture with this country.

AUGUST 19.

We are informed, that intelligence was received on Friday evening from the weſtward, which wears a more favourable aſpect than has lately reached us from that quarter.—It is ſaid, reaſon and conſideration are taking place of turbulence and faction—and that the proſpect is flattering, that affairs there will ſpeedily reſume a tranquil appearance.

Capt. Eggar in the ſchooner Maria arrived at the Fort, from St. Marc the 27th July, confirms the account of the maſſacre at Fort Dauphin, and mentions further, that a few days before he ſailed from that place the Brigands had attacked the Engliſh fort with terrible impetuoſity, and had been engaged three days conſtantly. The commander of the Britiſh troops had two horſes killed under him, and every man in the place was doing military duty there being but about 100 regular troops, and the brigands upwards of 6,000 ſtrong. The collector of St. Marc told Captain Eggar, that he did not think the Britiſh would be able to keep that or any other poſt on the Iſland, and that in a few days an embargo would be laid on all the veſſels in port, to carry off the inhabitants who were preparing to leave the place. Every thing in the cuſtom houſe was already packed up. Many of the American veſſels were returning with their cargoes finding it impoſſible to ſell.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16.

A letter from an American gentleman at Hamburgh, dated April 28th, ſtates, that greater exertions will be made in Europe this ſummer to ſecond the progreſs of freedom than were ever known. He informs that Koſiuſko's party in Poland is rapidly increaſing; he gives as his opinion that Koſiuſko is countenanced by Sweden and Denmark; and that the Turks will favour his cauſe by making war on Ruſſia.

Should theſe opinions be well founded, we may be certain of what indeed we never entertained any great doubts, that the combination againſt France will ſoon be broken and crumble to pieces. Such a proſpect ſtrengthens our hopes of peace, and juſtifies the policy of the Preſident and his ſupporters, in reſtraining all hoſtile meaſures on the part of the United States, as the iſſue of the war in Europe moſt probably will be favourable to peace in America, without any offenſive operations on this ſide the Atlantic.

AUGUST 20.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, to a gentleman at Philadelphia, received by yeſterday's poſt.

"On the 10th of July arrived at Barbados, a ſhip of 64, and one with 50 guns, with 2 frigates, 6 tranſports, and 1200 troops from England. On the 13th they were deſpatched to Point-a-Petre, Guadaloupe. The Britiſh commanders uſe every exertion to finiſh the buſineſs at that place. The principal motive to their hitherto declining to fire on the French frigates in the harbour, is, that the latter have embarked 300 royaliſts on board thoſe ſhips; but now the Admiral and General had come ultimately to a reſolution for an attack on them, without any further delay—the ſucceſs is ſaid to be infallible."

NEWPORT Auguſt 26.

Thurſday laſt, being the Day on which the Militia throughout the State were, by an Act of the Legiſlature, to appear on their reſpective regimental Parades: The Regiment under the command of Col. William Tew were muſtered in the town of Middletown. The Promptitude manifeſted by our Fellow-Citizens in general, to obſerve the Laws, and their orderly Conduct, whilſt on Parade, are preſſing Preſages of their Readineſs to obey their Country's Summons, when called upon to defend her beſt Intereſts.

After the Regiment was diſmiſſed, the Officers, accompanied by the Major General, his Aids, the Adjutant General, and Brigade Major of this Brigade, all in complete Uniform, the Repreſentatives of the Towns of Newport, Portſmouth and Middletown, the General Treaſurer, and others, repaired to Mr. Chace's Houſe of Entertainment in Portſmouth, partook of an elegant repaſt and concluded the Day by heartily uniting in a Number of patriotic Toaſts.

The Independent Companies—NEWPORT ARTILLERY and NEWPORT GUARDS (which for their very ſpirited Exertions in ſo completely equipping and uniforming themſelves are juſtly entitled to the Encouragement and Patronage of their Fellow Citizens) manifeſted no leſs Alterneſs in their Obedience to the Act of Government, at the Hour appointed by their reſpective Commandants,—appeared on their Company Parades and honoured the Day with a Variety of military Evolutions which could not be ſurpaſſed by veteran Troops.

The Brig George, Capt. Chapman, arrived at New-London from St. Euſtatia, on the 11th Inſtant, in Lat. 25, 25, Long. 65, 38, ſpoke the Ship William, Capt. Rathbun, out 17 Days, from this Port bound to Hiſpaniola.

MARRIED.]—At Wickford, North Kingſtown, Capt. RICHARD BARNEY, to Miſs FRANCES NORTHUP, youngeſt Daughter of the late George Northup, Eſq; of that Town.

DIED.]—At Charleſton, (S. C.) the 29th Ult. DANIEL WILSON, Eſq; in Conſequence of a Wound received in a Duel fought on the 27th.

—At Providence, on Sunday the 17th Inſt. after a tedious Indiſpoſition, Miſs SALLY FENNER, the amiable and only Daughter of his Excellency the Governor, aged 16 Years.—"*That Life is long, which anſwers Life's great End.*"

—In London, Mr. SAMUEL DORR, formerly of Providence.

—On his Paſſage from Canton for Boſton, off the Cape of Good Hope, the 30th of May laſt, Major SAMUEL SHAW of the late American Army, and Conſul for the United States at the Port of Canton.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

PROBUS has no deſire of a correſpondence with the author of the "*free Citizen*," in the laſt Mercury, ſeparate from the object of his firſt Eſſay,—the impropriety of electing certain characters at the preſent choice of Deputies. The queſtion, before this, is already determined. If his efforts are ſucceſsful, any thing further would be unneceſſary. But if unſucceſsful, he will leave the friend of the "*free Citizen*" in the enjoyment of ill-deſerved power; for the exerciſe of which, if PROBUS lives, at a proper time he ſhall be again called to account. 'Till then, he allows the "*free Citizen*," and his friend to enjoy, undiſturbed by him, the comforts of a religion, in which the firſt has had the merit of reducing Hypocriſy to a ſyſtem.

Newport, Auguſt 23.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, Aug. 26.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Dolphin, Mayberry,	Middletown
—— Briton, Borden,	Sagg-Harbour
—— Arvin, Borden,	Ditto
—— Aurora, Brown,	New York
—— Romeo, Peterſon,	Ditto
Schooner Aſſonet Packet, Payne,	Sagg Harbour
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Sally, Allin,	Providence
—— New-York, Packet, Shaw,	Charleſton
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	New York
—— Peggy, Bliſs,	Ditto
Brig Polly, Hicks,	Machias
Schooner Betſy, Coddington,	Sagg-Harbour
Sloop Hibernia, Warren,	Ditto

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

DUCK:

N° 1 to N° 6,

Warranted of the firſt Quality,

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

Newport, Auguſt 25. 1794.

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Eſtate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceaſed, now occupied by *Jacob Richardſon*, will be ſold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday the Twenty fifth Day of September next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. if not ſold before at private Sale.—If it ſhould be foul Weather on that Day, the Sale will be poſtponed to the next fair Day.

Newport, Auguſt 27, 1794.

To be SOLD,

On Account of whom it may concern, at public Vendue, on Monday the 1ſt of September next, at Clark and Nightingale's lower Wharf.

THE Brigantine INDUSTRY, and Appurtenances, as per Inventory.—*Alſo*, her Cargo, conſiſting of about 180 Hogſheads of Sugar, 6 Bales of Cotton, and 14 Cwt. of old Copper.—The Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock, A. M.

Conditions of Sale.

1. The Goods will be expoſed for Inſpection three Days before the Sale, from Nine o'Clock in the Morning till Twelve, and from Three in the Afternoon till Six.

2. The Goods to be ſtruck off to the higheſt bidders.

3. The Purchaſers to pay the Caſh before the Delivery of the Goods.

4. The Goods to be examined before the Sale, as there will be no Reſponſibility after.

5. The Goods to be at the Riſk of the Purchaſers from the Time they ſhall be ſtruck off to them.

6. The Goods to be taken away within four Days after the Sale, otherwiſe ſold again on Account of the Purchaſer, who will be anſwerable to the Seller for whatever Loſs may be ſuſtained in the ſecond Sale, without being entitled to the Profit, if any ſhould ariſe thereon.

7. Perſons not Inhabitants of the Town, muſt depoſit on the Amount of their Purchaſe a Sum not leſs than 10 per Cent. to ſecure againſt any Loſs that may ariſe on the ſecond Sale, agreeable to the above Article.

8. The Purchaſers will be entitled to the Drawback upon the Goods which may be exported, the inward Duties being ſecured agreeable to Law by the Conſignee.

9. The aforeſaid Goods will be ſold in Lots.

Providence, Auguſt 22, 1794.

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardſon,

At the POST-OFFICE,

A great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Among which are the following NEW PUBLICATIONS,

THE Age of REASON—by THOMAS PAINE, Author of Common Senſe, Rights of Man, &c.——The Hiſtory of the Revolution of FRANCE—Tranſlated from the French of M. P. RABAUT; ornamented with Two elegant Engravings.——The Trial of MAURICE MARGAROT, before the High Court of Judiciary, in Scotland—on an Indictment for Seditious Practices.—The Jocky Club, &c.

Alſo a new Aſſortment of HOUSE PAPER, very cheap.

He has likewiſe for SALE,

A few Tickets in the CONNECTICUT MANUFACTORY LOTTERY—and STONINGTON LOTTERY.

Newport, Auguſt 25. 1794.

The Laſt Night of performing, till the Company returns from Providence.

For the Benefit of the POOR.

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

Thurſday Evening, Auguſt 28,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

A celebrated COMEDY, (never performed here) Called,

ALL IN THE WRONG.

SIR JOHN RESTLESS,	Mr. HARPER,
BEVERLY,	Mr. ADAMS,
YOUNG BELMONT,	Mr. WATTS,
SIR WILLIAM BELMONT,	Mr. REDFIELD,
BLANDFORD,	Mr. PRIGMORE,
ROBERT,	Mr. KENNA,
BRUSH,	Mr. SOLOMON.
LADY RESTLESS,	Miſs SMITH,
BELINDA,	Mrs. SOLOMON,
TATTLE,	Mrs. METCHLER,
CLARISSA,	Mrs. WATTS.

To conclude with a Muſical ENTERTAINMENT, Called,

NO *SONG*, NO *SUPPER.*

ROBIN,	Mr. HARPER,
CROP,	Mr. PRIGMORE,
ENDLESS,	Mr. WATTS,
FREDERIC,	Mr. SOLOMON,
THOMAS,	Mr. KENNA,
WILLIAM,	Mr. ADAMS,
MARGARETTA,	Mrs. SOLOMON.
DOROTHY,	Mrs. METCHLER,
LOUISA,	Mrs. WATTS,
NELL,	Miſs SMITH.

*** Places in the Boxes to be taken, and Tickets ſold, at the Office, Entrance of the Theatre, every Day previous to that of Performance, from Ten till One o'Clock; and from Nine, A. M. to Five, P. M. on the Days of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Half paſt Six, and the Performance begin preciſely at Half paſt Seven.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6 s.—Side Boxes 4 s. 6 d.—Pit 3 s.—Gallery 1 s. 6 d.

Chriſtop^r. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Peterſburg clean

HEMP,

RUSSIA DUCK,

RAVENS DUCK,

SWEDISH BAR-IRON,

of the firſt Quality.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Barrel,

New-England Rum and Molaſſes by the Hogſhead or Barrel,

Geneva by the Caſe, or ſmaller Quantity,

Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel.

Likewiſe, ſundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town.—One of which is, that well-known Houſe, and Stand for Buſineſs, ſituated on the Main-ſtreet, next Door to the VENDUE STORE, belonging to Mr. SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.——One at the upper End of the Ferry Wharf Lane, which formerly belonged to Mr. JOHN HULL.——One at the upper End of the Town, facing the Green, and near to the Houſe of Capt. WEBB, with a Stable, Garden, and a good Well of Water.——One on the Point, with a good Lot of Land thereunto belonging, very ſuitable for a ſmall Family.——One Half of that large Building, which formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceaſed, lying near the weſternmoſt Part of the Long-Wharf.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New-Shoreham, or Block-Iſland, pleaſantly ſituated on the S. W. Part thereof.——It is moſt excellent Land for Meadow, Paſture, or Corn—and one of the beſt Situations on the Iſland, for carrying on the Fiſhery.——This will be ſold cheap for the Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP-BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Auguſt 25, 1794.

THE Worſhipful Town-Council, of South Kingſton, having allowed the Creditors to the Eſtate of the late THOMAS POTTER, Eſq; of ſaid Town, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent, Six Months longer, from the 28th of May laſt, to exhibit to the undernamed Commiſſioners, their reſpective Claims: We therefore give NOTICE, that we will attend ſaid Creditors, at the Houſe of Mrs. ELIZABETH POTTER, on *Little Reſt*, in ſaid Town, to receive and examine ſaid Claims, on the Third *Wedneſday* in *September* and *October* next; and that all Diſputes, which may ariſe in the Settlement of them, will be heard at ſaid Times; and every Claim, not legally authenticated, will be diſallowed.

F. PERRY,
J. PECKHAM.

South Kingſton, Auguſt 15, 1794.

Mr. T. Francis came paſſenger in the Active—and brought deſpatches from Mr. Jay, which we learn are of the moſt agreeable complexion—We alſo hear that Mr. Jay had been cordially received—and had been aſſured by the Britiſh Miniſtry that full compenſation ſhould be made for all the property illegally taken from the Citizens of the United States—That Mr. Pitt had informed the Britiſh merchants that they might go on with their ſhipments and conſignments to the United States with the moſt perfect ſecurity, for that Great-Britain had no idea of any rupture with this country.

AUGUST 19.

We are informed, that intelligence was received on Friday evening from the weſtward, which wears a more agreeable aſpect than has lately reached us from that quarter.—It is ſaid, reaſon and conſideration are taking place of turbulence and faction—and that the proſpect is flattering, that affairs there will ſpeedily reſume a tranquil appearance.

Capt. Eggar in the ſchooner Maria arrived at the Fort, left St. Marc the 17th July, confirms the account of the maſſacre at Fort Dauphin, and mentions further, that a few days before he ſailed from that place the Brigands had attacked the Engliſh fort with terrible impetuoſity, and had been engaged three days conſtantly. The commander of the Britiſh troops had two horſes killed under him, and every man in the place was doing military duty there being but about 100 regular troops, and the brigands upwards of 6,000 ſtrong. The collecter of St. Marc told Captain Eggar, that he did not think the Britiſh would be able to keep that or any other poſt on the iſland, and that in a few days an embargo would be laid upon all the veſſels in port, to carry off the inhabitants who were preparing to leave the place. Every thing in the cuſtom houſe was already packed up. Many of the American veſſels were returning with their cargoes finding it impoſſible to ſell.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16.

A letter from an American gentleman at Hamburgh, dated April 26th, ſtates, that greater exertions will be made in Europe this ſummer to ſecond the progreſs of freedom than were ever known. He informs that Koſiuſko's party in Poland is rapidly increaſing; he gives it as his opinion that Koſiuſko is countenanced by Sweden and Denmark; and that the Turks will favour his cauſe by making war on Ruſſia.

Should theſe opinions be well founded, we may be certain of what indeed we never entertained any great doubts, that the combination againſt France will ſoon be broken and crumble to pieces. Such a proſpect ſtrengthens our hopes of peace, and juſtifies the policy of the Preſident and his ſupporters, in reſtraining all hoſtile acts on the part of the United States, as the iſſue of the war in Europe moſt probably will be favourable to peace in America, without any offenſive operations on this ſide the Atlantic.

AUGUST 20.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, to a gentleman at Philadelphia, received by yeſterday's poſt.

"On the 10th of July arrived at Barbados, a ſhip of 64, and one with 50 guns, with 2 frigates, 6 tranſports, and 1200 troops from England. On the 13th they were deſpatched to Point-a-Petre, Guadaloupe. The Britiſh commanders uſe every exertion to finiſh the buſineſs at that place. The principal motive to their hitherto declining to fire on the French frigates in the harbour, is, that the latter have embarked 300 royaliſts on board thoſe ſhips; but now the Admiral and General had come ultimately to a reſolution for an attack on them, without any farther delay—the ſucceſs is ſaid to be infallible."

NEWPORT Auguſt 26.

Thurſday laſt, being the Day on which the Militia throughout the State were, by an Act of the Legiſlature, to appear on their reſpective regimental Parades: The Regiment under the command of Col. William Tew were muſtered in the town of Middletown. The Promptitude manifeſted by our Fellow Citizens in general, to obſerve the Laws, and their orderly Conduct, whilſt on Parade, are pleaſing Preſages of their Readineſs to obey their Country's Summons, when called upon to defend her beſt Intereſts.

After the Regiment was diſmiſſed, the Officers, accompanied by the Major General, his Aids, the Adjutant General, and Brigade Major of this Brigade, all in complete Uniform, the Repreſentatives of the Towns of Newport, Portſmouth and Middletown, the General Treaſurer, and others, repaired to Mr. Chace's Houſe of Entertainment in Portſmouth, partook of an elegant repaſt and concluded the Day by heartily uniting in a Number of patriotic Toaſts.

The Independent Companies—NEWPORT ARTILLERY and NEWPORT GUARDS (which for their very ſpirited Exertions in ſo completely equipping and uniforming themſelves are juſtly entitled to the Encouragement and Patronage of their Fellow Citizens) manifeſted no leſs Alterneſs in their Obedience to the Act of Government, at the Hour appointed by their reſpective Commandants,—appeared on their Company Parades and honoured the Day with a Variety of military Evolutions which could not be ſurpaſſed by veteran Troops.

The Brig George, Capt. Chapman, arrived at New-London from St. Euſtatia, on the 11th Inſtant, in Lat. 15, 25, Long. 65, 38, ſpoke the Ship William, Capt. Rathbun, out 17 Days, from this Port bound to Hiſpaniola.

MARRIED.]—At Wickford, North-Kingſtown, Capt. RICHARD BARNEY, to Miſs FRANCES NORTHUP, youngeſt Daughter of the late George Northup, Eſq; of that Town.

DIED.]—At Charleſton, (S. C.) the 29th Ult. DANIEL WILSON, Eſq; in Conſequence of a Wound received in a Duel fought on the 27th.

—At Providence, on Sunday the 17th Inſt. after a tedious Indiſpoſition, Miſs SALLY FENNER, the amiable, and only Daughter of his Excellency the Governor, aged 16 Years.—*"That Life is long, which anſwers Life's great End."*

—In London, Mr. SAMUEL DORR, formerly of Providence.

—On his Paſſage from Canton for Boſton, off the Cape of Good Hope, the 30th of May laſt, Major SAMUEL SHAW of the late American Army, and Conſul for the United States at the Port of Canton.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

PROBUS has no deſire of a correſpondence with the author of the "*free Citizen*," in the laſt Mercury, ſeparate from the object of his firſt Eſſay,—the impropriety of electing certain characters at the preſent choice of Deputies. The queſtion, before this, is already determined. If his efforts are ſucceſsful, any thing further would be unneceſſary. But if unſucceſsful, he will leave the friend of the "*free Citizen*" in the enjoyment of ill-deſerved power; for the exerciſe of which, if PROBUS lives, at a proper time he ſhall be again called to account. 'Till then, he allows the "*free Citizen*," and his friend to enjoy, undiſturbed by him, the comforts of a religion, in which the firſt has had the merit of reducing Hypocriſy to a ſyſtem.

Newport, Auguſt 23.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, Aug. 26.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Dolphin, Mayberry,	Middletown
—— Briton, Borden,	Sagg-Harbour
—— Arvin, Borden,	Ditto
—— Aurora, Brown,	New York
—— Romeo, Peterſon,	Ditto
Schooner Aſſonet Packet, Payne,	Sagg Harbour
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Sally, Allin,	Providence
—— New-York, Packet, Shaw,	Charleſton
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	New-York
—— Peggy, Bliſs,	Ditto
Brig Polly, Hicks,	Machias
Schooner Betſy, Coddington,	Sagg-Harbour
Sloop Hibernia, Warren,	Ditto

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

DUCK:

N° 1 to N° 6,

Warranted of the firſt Quality,

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

Newport, Auguſt 25, 1794.

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Eſtate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceaſed, now improved by *Jacob Richardſon*, will be ſold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday the Twenty-fifth Day of September next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. if not ſold before at private Sale.—If it ſhould be foul Weather on that Day, the Sale will be poſtponed to the next fair Day.

Newport, Auguſt 27, 1794.

To be SOLD,

On Account of whom it may concern, at public Vendue, on Monday the 1ſt of September next, at Clark and Nightingale's lower Wharf.

THE Brigantine INDUSTRY, and Appurtenances, as per Inventory.—*Alſo*, her Cargo, conſiſting of about 180 Hogſheads of Sugars, 6 Bales of Cotton, and 14 Cwt. of old Copper.—The Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock, A. M.

Conditions of Sale.

1. The Goods will be expoſed for Inſpection three Days before the Sale, from Nine o'Clock in the Morning till Twelve, and from Three in the Afternoon till Six.

2. The Goods to be ſtruck off to the higheſt bidder.

3. The Purchaſers to pay the Caſh before the Delivery of the Goods.

4. The Goods to be examined before the Sale, as there will be no Reſponſibility after.

5. The Goods to be at the Riſk of the Purchaſers from the Time they ſhall be ſtruck off to them.

6. The Goods to be taken away within four Days after the Sale, otherwiſe ſold again on Account of the Purchaſer, who will be anſwerable to the Seller for whatever Loſs may be ſuſtained in the ſecond Sale, without being entitled to the Profit, if any ſhould ariſe therefrom.

7. Perſons not Inhabitants of the Town, muſt depoſit on the Amount of their Purchaſe a Sum not leſs than 10 per Cent. to ſecure againſt any Loſs that may ariſe on the ſecond Sale, agreeable to the above Article.

8. The Purchaſers will be entitled to the Drawback upon the Goods which may be exported, the inward Duties being ſecured agreeable to Law by the Conſignee.

9. The aforeſaid Goods will be ſold in Lots.

Providence, Auguſt 22, 1794.

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardſon,

At the POST-OFFICE,

A great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Among which are the following NEW PUBLICATIONS,

THE Age of REASON—by THOMAS PAINE, Author of Common Senſe, Rights of Man, &c.——The Hiſtory of the Revolution of FRANCE—Tranſlated from the French of M. I. P. RABAUT; ornamented with Two elegant Engravings.——The Trial of MAURICE MARGAROT, before the High Court of Judiciary, in Scotland—on an Indictment for Seditious Practices.—The Jocky Club, &c.

Alſo a new Aſſortment of HOUSE PAPER, very cheap.

He has likewiſe for SALE,

A few Tickets in the CONNECTICUT MANUFACTORY LOTTERY—and STONINGTON LOTTERY

Newport, Auguſt 25, 1794.

The Laſt Night of performing, till the Company returns from Providence.

For the Benefit of the POOR.

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

Thurſday Evening, Auguſt 28,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

A celebrated COMEDY, (never performed here) Called,

ALL IN THE WRONG.

SIR JOHN RESTLESS,	Mr. HARPER,
BEVERLY,	Mr. ADAMS,
YOUNG BELMONT,	Mr. WATTS,
SIR WILLIAM BELMONT,	Mr. REDFIELD,
BLANDFORD,	Mr. PRIGMORE,
ROBERT,	Mr. KENNA,
BRUSH,	Mr. SOLOMON.
LADY RESTLESS,	Miſs SMITH,
BELINDA,	Mrs. SOLOMON,
TATTLE,	Mrs. METCHLER,
CLARISSA,	Mrs. WATTS.

To conclude with a Muſical ENTERTAINMENT, Called,

NO SONG, NO SUPPER.

ROBIN,	Mr. HARPER,
CROP,	Mr. PRIGMORE,
ENDLESS,	Mr. WATTS,
FREDERIC,	Mr. SOLOMON,
THOMAS,	Mr. KENNA,
WILLIAM,	Mr. ADAMS,
MARGARETTA,	Mrs. SOLOMON.
DOROTHY,	Mrs. METCHLER,
LOUISA,	Mrs. WATTS,
NELL,	Miſs SMITH.

*** Places in the Boxes to be taken, and Tickets ſold, at the Office, Entrance of the Theatre, every Day previous to that of Performance, from Ten till One o'Clock; and from Nine, A. M. to Five, P. M. on the Days of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Half paſt Six, and the Performance begin preciſely at Half paſt Seven.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6s.—Side-Boxes 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 1s. 6d.

Chriſtop^r. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE;

BEST Peterſburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the firſt Quality.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Barrel,
New-England Rum and Molaſſes by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Caſe, or ſmaller Quantity,
Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel.

Likewiſe, ſundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town.—One of which is, that well-known Houſe, and Stand for Buſineſs, ſituated on the Main-ſtreet, next Door to the VENDUE STORE, belonging to Mr. SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.——One at the upper End of the Ferry-Wharf Lane, which formerly belonged to Mr. JOHN HULL.——One at the upper End of the Town, facing the Green, and near to the Houſe of Capt. WEBB, with a Stable, Garden, and a good Well of Water.——One on the Point, with a good Lot of Land thereunto belonging, very ſuitable for a ſmall Family.——One Half of that large Building, which formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceaſed, lying near the weſternmoſt Part of the Long-Wharf.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New-Shoreham, or Block-Iſland, pleaſantly ſituated on the S. W. Part thereof.——It is moſt excellent Land for Meadow, Paſture, or Corn—and one of the beſt Situations on the Iſland, for carrying on the Fiſhery.——This will be ſold cheap for the Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP-BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Auguſt 25, 1794.

THE Worſhipful Town-Council, of South Kingſton, having allowed the Creditors to the Eſtate of the late THOMAS POTTER, Eſq; of ſaid Town, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent, Six Months longer, from the 28th of May laſt, to exhibit to the undernamed Commiſſioners, their reſpective Claims: We therefore give NOTICE, that we will attend ſaid Creditors, at the Houſe of Mrs. ELIZABETH POTTER, on *Little Reſt*, in ſaid Town, to receive and examine ſaid Claims, on the Third *Wedneſday* in *September* and *October* next; and that all Diſputes, which may ariſe in the Settlement of them, will be heard at ſaid Times; and every Claim, not legally authenticated, will be diſallowed.

F. PERRY,
J. PECKHAM.

South Kingſton, Auguſt 15, 1794.

FALSE GREATNESS.—By Dr. WATTS.

MILO, forbear to call him blest
That only boasts a large estate,
Should all the treasures of the West
Meet and conspire to make him Great.
I know no better thoughts, I know
Thy reason can't descend so low.
Let a broad stream with golden sands
Through all his meadows roll,
He's but a wretch, with all his lands,
That wears a narrow soul.
He swells and lifts his wealthy store,
And proudly poising what he weighs,
In his own scale he fondly lays
Huge heaps of shining ore,
He spreads the balance wide to hold
His manors and his farms,
And cheats the beams with loads of gold
He hugs them in his arms.
So might the plow boy climb the tree
When *Cræsus* mounts his throne,
And both stand up, and smile and see
How long their shadow's grown.
Alas! how vain their fancies be
To think that shape their own!
Thus mingled still with wealth and state,
Cræsus himself can never know;
His true dimensions and his weight
Are far inferior to his show.
Were I to sail to reach the pole,
Or grasp the ocean with a span,
I must be measur'd by my soul;
The mind's the standard of the man.

PRIME and CARGO

PORK,

By the Barrel and Half Ditto, to be Sold by

Benjamin Hadwen,

In Thames-Street, Corner of the Old Church Lane.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

TO BE SOLD BY

Edward Stanhope,

A Quantity of Mistick TILE, by the Dozen.

Wanted immediately,

TWO Journeymen SHOEMAKERS, who are Masters of their Business at Mens' Work—to whom Cash and the highest Wages will be given, by

JAMES CHAPPELL.

Newport, August 5, 1794.

Department of State,

July 31, 1794.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, That the Documents, which have been forwarded to this Department, respecting the Compensation, claimed from the Belligerent Nations in Europe, for the Injuries to the Commerce of the United States, are committed to the Care of the Ministers thereof, residing in the foreign Countries concerned. That all Persons interested may know, whether their Papers have come to hand, a List of the Cases, which have been received, will be sent as soon as they can be printed to the different Collectors, and to the Post-Masters in the principal Towns of each State.

The Printers in the several States, are requested to republish the above.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

August 1, 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the Sums to which they are entitled for their annual Pension, which will become due on the fifth Day of September 1794, will be paid on the said Day, by the Commissioners of Loans, within the States respectively, under the usual Regulations.

Applications of Executors or Administrators must be accompanied with legal Evidences of their respective Offices and also of the Time of the Decease of such Invalids whose Pensions they may claim.

By Command of the President of the United States.

H. KNOX.
Secretary at War.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel,
Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIPBREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

TO BE LET,

A Commodious neat DWELLING-HOUSE, pleasantly situated near to Mr. Tilley's Rope-Walk, and directly opposite to Mrs. Whitfield's.—For Terms, apply to HIAM LEVY, who now lives at Mr. *Charles Irish's.*

Newport, July 28, 1794.

For *SALE,*

THE Three-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower-Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, to the Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.——Payments will be made easy.——For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 31, 1794.

For *SALE,*

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Estate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceased, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON.—— For Terms, apply to the Subscribers;—who once more request all Persons, having Accounts open with said HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and those who are any ways indebted to his Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subscribers, Executors of his last will and Testament.

SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, March 24, 1794.

BENONI PECKHAM

Near the State-House, informs his Customers and others,

THAT he has furnished himself with a new Supply of HAIR, of the first Quality, and is now ready to furnish Ladies with Braids, Commodes, Cushions and Curls, in the newest Fashion.—— Also Caps, and Coverings for the Heads of those Gentlemen who have lost their Hair.—He returns his Thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their Custom the Year past, and hopes, by steady Attention to Business, to merit their future Favours.

Newport July 14 1794

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of PELEG BARKER, late of said Newport, Esq. deceased, represented Insolvent——Hereby call on all Persons, having Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date; it being the Time allowed by said Council for that Purpose.

JABEZ CHAMPLIN, } *Commissioners.*
WILLIAM DAVIS, }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment, to

PELEG BARKER,
CHARLES BARKER, } *Executors.*
Of South Kingstown, }

Newport, August 4, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Washington, deceased, immediately to come and settle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to settle and pay the Legacies:—And those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I PHINEHAS KINYON, of Exeter, in the County of Washington, Yeoman, do hereby publish, and declare, That a certain Indictment, obtained in my Name, against THOMAS COTTERELL, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, at a Superior Court in the County of Washington, April Term, A. D. 1793, was prosecuted against him unjustly, maliciously, and without Foundation, at the Instance of certain evil minded Persons, with Intent to injure the said Thomas, in his good Name and Reputation:——In Consideration whereof, I do hereby agree to pay and satisfy the said Thomas, for the Cost and Charges he has been at, on Account of said Prosecution;—and I do further declare, that the above is done at my Request.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, this Ninth Day of May, A. D. 1794.

PHINEHAS KINYON.

In Presence of JOHN FAXON.

ALL the Creditors of RICHMOND SISSON, of Portsmouth, in the County of Newport, Labourer, an Insolvent Debtor, are hereby notified, that they may (if they see Cause) be and appear at the Superior Court of Judicature, to be holden in Newport on the last Monday of August, A. D. 1794, personally or by Attorney, there to ascertain their respective Demands, and nominate Assignees to receive and distribute said Insolvent's Estate, &c.

J. GRELEA, *Clerk.*

ATTENTION.

THE Corps of ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS are now recruiting in the State of Rhode-Island.——Men who are 5 Feet 6 Inches in Height, from 18 to 35 Years of Age, of a Robust Constitution, of Good Character, and who are willing to Enlist for Three Years, agreeably to the Act of Congress of the 9th of May, 1794, for Organizing the said Corps of Artillerists and Engineers, will receive EIGHT DOLLARS Bounty, handsome and sufficient Cloathing, One Ration per Day, and Three Dollars, Specie, per Month, Wages.——If Wounded, in the Service of their Country, they will obtain a Pension for Life.

Two Wheelwrights, Four Carpenters, and Four Blacksmiths, are wanted to each Company, whose Pay will be Eight Dollars per Month, besides Rations and Cloathing.

Those Persons, who wish to serve their Country, have now an Opportunity, by applying to the Rendezvous in Newport. W. LITTLEFIELD, *Captain of the Corps of Artillerists and Engineers.*

Newport, July 14, 1794.

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

IN Addition to his former Advertisement, has for Sale, best Mahogany Chairs, Tea-Tables, Bureau, Bedstead, a Chest of Drawers, and a few Hogsheads of New-England Rum.——He will give a desirable Price for six per Cent. Notes of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing,

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have for Sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL

WEST INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy,
Geneva,
Sherry and Claret } WINES,
Brown's Stout and London } PORTER,
Molasses,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Best Hyson and Bohea Tea,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Pimento and Nutmegs,
Fresh Raisins,
Honey, in Demi-johns,
Copperas,
Allum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fustick,
INDIGO—First Quality,
Brimstone,
German Steel,
Bar-Iron,
Nail-Rods,
Several Kinds of Iron Cooboose and Stoves,
Window-Glass,
ROCK SALT,
Rice,
Flour,
Turpentine,
Anchors—of all Sizes;
20d. 10d. 8d. 6d. and 4d. Nails,
Cod-Hooks and Lines,
Iron-Ware—various Kinds,
Glass Ditto,
Writing, Wrapping, and Bonnet Paper,
Sealing Wax,
A Quantity of PIECE GOODS.

ALSO,—A Quantity of TIMBER and SHINGLES, very suitable for Shipping.

James Caboone

AND SON,

Lately removed from opposite the GOLDEN EAGLE *to the House formerly belonging to Ethan Clarke, one Door South of Mr. Lopez's, have*

FOR SALE,

PAINTER's COLOURS,

Of all Sorts, ground in Oil, in Powder, and in Lump viz.

BEST London white and red Lead, Spanish Brown,
Best and common yellow Ochre,
Spruce Yellow,
Spanish White,
Verdegrease,
Best Prussian Blue,
India & Venitian Red,
Vermilion,
Patent Yellow,
Umber, &c.

ALSO,

Linseed Oil, boiled and unboiled,
Lamp Oil,
Spirits of Turpentine,
White Vitriol,
Chair Varnish,
Gold Leaf.

Camel's Hair-Pencils—An excellent Assortment of PAINTER's BRUSHES, Sash Tools, &c.—Tar-Brushes, Tallow Ditto, House, Hearth, Scrubbing and Shoe Ditto—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, WINDOW-GLASS—Nails—A small Assortment of HARD-WARE.

N. B. Orders from the Country will be gratefully received, and Directions given for mixing and painting any Colour.

By sending the Dimensions of any House, Room, or Place, intended to be painted, they may be furnished with a proper Quantity of Colour for that Purpose.

ANNE, the Wife of me the Subscriber, hath voluntarily and of her own Accord absconded, and left my Bed and Board, and refuses to return: This is therefore, to forewarn all Persons from trusting her on my Account, as I am determined not to pay any Debt of her contracting from this Date.

ROBERT R. HAZARD.

South Kingstown, August 1, 1794.

TRUE GREATNESS.—By Dr. WATTS.

MILO, forbear to call him blest
That only boasts a large estate,
Should all the treasures of the West
Meet and conspire to make him Great.
I know thy better thoughts, I know
Thy reason can't descend so low.
Let a broad stream with golden sands
Through all his meadows roll,
He's but a wretch, with all his lands,
That wears a narrow soul,
He swells amidst his wealthy store,
And proudly poising what he weighs,
In his own scale he fondly lays
Huge heaps of shining ore,
He spreads the balance wide to hold
His manors and his farms,
And cheats the beams with loads of gold
He hugs them in his arms.
So might the plow boy climb the tree
When *Cræsus* mounts his throne,
And both stand up, and smile and see
How long their shadow's grown.
Alas! how vain their fancies be
To think that shape their own!
Thus mingled still with wealth and state,
Cræsus himself can never know
His true dimensions and his weight
Are far inferior to his show.
Were I so tall to reach the pole,
Or grasp the ocean with a span,
I must be measur'd by my soul;
The mind's the standard of the man.

PRIME and CARGO

PORK,

By the Barrel and Half Ditto, to be Sold by

Benjamin Hadwen,

In Thames-Street, Corner of the Old Church Lane.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

TO BE SOLD BY

Edward Stanhope,

A Quantity of Mistick TILE, by the Dozen.

Wanted immediately,

TWO Journeymen SHOEMAKERS, who are Masters of their Business at Mens' Work—to whom Cash and the highest Wages will be given, by

JAMES CHAPPELL.

Newport, August 5, 1794.

Department of State,

July 31, 1794.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, That the Documents, which have been forwarded to this Department, respecting the Compensation, claimed from the Belligerent Nations in Europe, for the Injuries to the Commerce of the United States, are committed to the Care of the Ministers thereof, residing in the foreign Countries concerned. That all Persons interested may know, whether their Papers have come to hand, a List of the Cases, which have been received, will be sent as soon as they can be printed to the different Collectors, and to the Post-Masters in the principal Towns of each State.

The Printers in the several States, are requested to republish the above.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

August 1, 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the Sums to which they are entitled for their annual Pension, which will become due on the fifth Day of September 1794, will be paid on the said Day, by the Commissioners of Loans, within the States respectively, under the usual Regulations.

Applications of Executors or Administrators must be accompanied with legal Evidences of their respective Offices, and also of the Time of the Decease of such Invalids whose Pensions they may claim.

By Command of the President of the United States.

H. KNOX.
Secretary at War.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel,
Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

TO BE LET,

A Commodious neat DWELLING-HOUSE, pleasantly situated near to Mr. Tilley's Rope-Walk, and directly opposite to Mrs. Whitfield's.—For Terms, apply to HIAM LEVY, who now lives at Mr. *Charles Irish*'s.

Newport, July 28, 1794.

For *SALE,*

THE Three-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower-Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, to the Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.——Payments will be made easy.——For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 31, 1794.

For *SALE,*

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Estate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceased, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON.—— For Terms, apply to the Subscribers;—who once more request all Persons, having Accounts open with said HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and those who are any ways indebted to his Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subscribers, Executors of his last will and Testament.

SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, March 24, 1794.

BENONI PECKHAM

Near the State-House, informs his Customers and others,

THAT he has furnished himself with a new Supply of HAIR, of the first Quality, and is now ready to furnish Ladies with Braids, Commodes, Cushions and Curls, in the newest Fashion.—— Also Cues, and Coverings for the Heads of those Gentlemen who have lost their Hair.—He returns his Thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their Custom the Year past, and hopes, by steady Attention to Business, to merit their future Favours.

Newport July 14 1794.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of PELEG BARKER, late of said Newport, Esq. deceased, represented Insolvent——Hereby call on all Persons, having Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date; it being the Time allowed by said Council for that Purpose.

JABEZ CHAMPLIN, } *Commissioners.*
WILLIAM DAVIS, }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment, to

PELEG BARKER,
CHARLES BARKER, } *Executors.*
Of South Kingstown,

Newport, August 4, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Washington, deceased, immediately to come and settle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to settle and pay the Legacies:—And those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I PHINEHAS KINYON, of Exeter, in the County of Washington, Yeoman, do hereby publish and declare, That a certain Indictment, obtained in my Name, against THOMAS COTTERELL, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, at a Superior Court in the County of Washington, April Term, A. D. 1778, was prosecuted against him unjustly, maliciously, and without Foundation, at the Instance of certain evil minded Persons, with Intent to injure the said Thomas, in his good Name and Reputation:——In Consideration whereof, I do hereby agree to pay and satisfy the said Thomas, for the Cost and Charges he has been at, on Account of said Prosecution;—and I do further declare, that the above is done at my Request.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, this Ninth Day of May, A. D. 1794.

PHINEHAS KINYON.

In Presence of JOHN FAXON.

ALL the Creditors of RICHMOND SISSON, of Portsmouth, in the County of Newport, Labourer, an Insolvent Debtor, are hereby notified, that they may (if they see Cause) be and appear at the Superior Court of Judicature, to be holden in Newport on the last Monday of August, A. D. 1794, personally or by Attorney, there to ascertain their respective Demands, and nominate Assignees to receive and distribute said Insolvent's Estate, &c.

J. GRELEA, *Clerk.*

ATTENTION.

THE Corps of ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS are now recruiting in the State of Rhode Island.——Men who are 5 Feet 6 Inches in Height, from 18 to 35 Years of Age, of a Robust Constitution, of Good Character, and who are willing to Enlist for Three Years, agreeably to the Act of Congress of the 9th of May, 1794, for Organizing the said Corps of Artillerists and Engineers, will receive EIGHT DOLLARS Bounty, handsome and sufficient Cloathing, One Ration per Day, and Three Dollars, Specie, per Month Wages.——If Wounded, in the Service of their Country, they will obtain a Pension for Life.

Two Wheelwrights, Four Carpenters, and Four Blacksmiths, are wanted to each Company, whose Pay will be Eight Dollars per Month, besides Rations and Cloathing.

Those Persons, who wish to serve their Country, have now an Opportunity, by applying to the Rendezvous in Newport.

W. LITTLEFIELD, *Captain of the Corps of Artillerists and Engineers.*

Newport, July 14, 1794.

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

IN Addition to his former Advertisement, has for Sale, best Mahogany Chairs, Tea-Tables, Bureau, Bedstead, a Chest of Drawers, and a few Hogsheads of New-England Rum.——He will give a desirable Price for six per Cent. Notes of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have for Sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL

WEST INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy,
Geneva,
Sherry and Claret } WINES,
Brown's Stout and London } PORTER
Molasses,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Best Hyson and Bohea Tea,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Pimento and Nutmegs,
Fresh Raisins,
Honey, in Demi-johns,
Copperas,
Allum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fustick,
INDIGO—First Quality,
Brimstone,
German Steel,
Bar-Iron,
Nail-Rods,
Several Kinds of Iron Cooboose and Stoves,
Window-Glass,
ROCK SALT,
Rice,
Flour,
Turpentine,
Anchors—of all Sizes;
20d. 10d. 8d. 6d. and 4d. Nails,
Cod-Hooks and Lines,
Iron-Ware—various Kinds,
Glass Ditto,
Writing, Wrapping, and Bonnet Paper,
Sealing Wax,
A Quantity of PIECE GOODS.

ALSO,—A Quantity of TIMBER and SHINGLES, very suitable for Shipping.

James Caboone

AND SON,

Lately removed from opposite the GOLDEN EAGLE *to the House formerly belonging to Ethan Clarke, one Door South of Mr. Lopez's, have*

FOR SALE,

PAINTER's COLOURS,

Of all Sorts, ground in Oil, in Powder, and in Lump, viz.

BEST London white and red Lead, Spanish Brown,
Best and common yellow Ochre,
Spruce Yellow,
Spanish White,
Verdegrease,
Best Prussian Blue,
India & Venitian Red,
Vermilion,
Patent Yellow,
Umber, &c.

ALSO,

Linseed Oil, boiled and unboiled,
Lamp Oil,
Spirits of Turpentine,
White Vitriol,
Chair Varnish,
Gold Leaf.

Camel's Hair-Pencils—An excellent Assortment of PAINTER's BRUSHES, Sash Tools, &c.—Tar-Brushes, Tallow Ditto, House, Hearth, scrubbing and Shoe Ditto—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, WINDOW-GLASS—Nails—A small Assortment of HARD-WARE.

N. B. Orders from the Country will be gratefully received, and Directions given for mixing and painting any Colour.

By sending the Dimensions of any House, Room, or Place, intended to be painted, they may be furnished with a proper Quantity of Colour for that Purpose.

ANNE, the Wife of me the Subscriber, hath voluntarily and of her own Accord absconded, and left my Bed and Board, and refuses to return: This is therefore, to forewarn all Persons from trusting her on my Account, as I am determined not to pay any Debt of her contracting from this Date.

ROBERT R. HAZARD.

South Kingstown, August 1, 1794.